



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**National Telecommunications and**  
**Information Administration**  
INTERDEPARTMENT RADIO ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
Washington, D.C. 20230

FEB 21 2014

Ms. Mindel De La Torre  
Chief of the International Bureau  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street SW  
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Ms. De La Torre:

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) on behalf of the Executive Branch agencies, approves the release of the draft Executive Branch proposal for WRC-15 agenda item 1.1 and 1.4. NTIA proposes no change to the band 3700-4200 MHz and no change to 6425 MHz and above on agenda item 1.1. NTIA also proposes no change to band 5250-5450 kHz on agenda item 1.4.

NTIA considered the federal agencies' input toward the development of U.S. proposals for WRC-15. NTIA forwards this package for your consideration and review by your WRC-15 Advisory Committee. Mr. Scott Kotler is the primary contact from my staff.

Sincerely,

Karl B. Nebbia  
Associate Administrator  
Office of Spectrum Management

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE**

**Agenda Item 1.1:** *to consider additional spectrum allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis and identification of additional frequency bands for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) and related regulatory provisions, to facilitate the development of terrestrial mobile broadband applications, in accordance with Resolution 233 (WRC-12)*

**Background Information:** WRC-15 will consider additional allocations to the mobile service (MS) on a primary basis and identification of additional frequency bands for IMT based on the results of ITU-R sharing and compatibility studies.

Proposals have been introduced in the JTG 4-5-6-7 supporting identification of the 3 700 – 4 200 MHz frequency band for IMT. The band has been identified as a “suitable frequency range” for purposes of initiating inter-service compatibility and sharing studies to be conducted by Joint Task Group 4-5-6-7 under 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15) Agenda Item 1.1.

The 3 600 – 4 200 MHz band is allocated to the fixed-satellite service (FSS) (space-to-Earth) and fixed service on a co-primary basis in Region 1, with a secondary mobile service allocation. In addition, the 3 700 – 4 200 MHz band is allocated on a co-primary basis to FSS (space-to-Earth), fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services in both Regions 2 and 3.

As detailed in Report ITU-R M.2109 (2007), previous compatibility studies, carried out prior to WRC-07, have determined that IMT and IMT-Advanced services operating in 3 700 – 4 200 MHz would not be compatible with existing FSS operations in the band.<sup>1</sup> This band is employed by major C-band satellite services that provide important international communications capabilities in most regions of the world. To date, no studies indicate the possibility of compatibility between IMT services and these important satellite uses. Therefore, the United States proposes no change to RR Article 5 Table of Frequency Allocations for the band 3 700 – 4 200 MHz.

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<sup>1</sup> See Report ITU-R M.2109, *Sharing studies between IMT-Advanced systems and geostationarysatellite networks in the fixed-satellite service in the 3 400-4 200 and 4 500-4 800 MHz frequency bands (2007)*

**Proposal:**

**ARTICLE 5**

**Frequency allocations**

**Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations  
(See No. 2.1)**

**NOC**

**USA/1.1/X**

**2 700-4 800 MHz**

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
...	...	...
3 600-4 200 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Mobile	...	...
	3 700-4 200 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
...	...	...

**Reason:** Any modifications to the 3 700 – 4 200 MHz band may place unacceptable constraints on the fixed-satellite service operations in the band.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

**Agenda item 1.1:** *to consider additional spectrum allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis and identification of additional frequency bands for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) and related regulatory provisions, to facilitate the development of terrestrial mobile broadband applications, in accordance with Resolution 233 (WRC-12);*

**Background Information:** Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM) 15-1 established a dedicated Joint Task Group (JTG 4-5-6-7) to address issues related to WRC-15 Agenda items 1.1 and 1.2. JTG 4-5-6-7 is responsible for developing draft CPM text and performing associated studies in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 233 (WRC-12) regarding Agenda item 1.1. As part of its terms of reference, JTG 4-5-6-7 is to consider the results of studies from Working Party 5D on spectrum requirements for the mobile service, including suitable frequency ranges for IMT, from which JTG 4-5-6-7 is to conduct sharing studies for purposes of developing CPM text. In Document 4-5-6-7/220, "Final input to Joint Task Group 4-5-6-7 on suitable frequency ranges WRC-15 Agenda item 1.1", WP5D has confirmed and provided to JTG4-5-6-7 its final input on suitable frequency ranges for IMT, which in their sum bounds the frequency range 410 MHz to 6 425 MHz as being suitable.

Over several meetings, WP5D discussed the suitability of frequencies above 6 425 MHz for IMT for consideration under WRC-15 Agenda item 1.1. However, as noted in Document 4-5-6-7/220, WP5D did not include frequencies above 6425 MHz as suitable for IMT under WRC-15 under Agenda item 1.1, as WP5D stated that, "Working Party 5D indicated that it is continuing to consider the frequency ranges above 6 GHz in terms of their suitability for IMT". In addition, as noted in Document 4-5-6-7/220, "WP5D also confirms it is continuing to study the frequency ranges above 6 GHz in the light of the evolution of technology and services, in addition to the already acknowledged suitable frequency ranges in the bands below 6 GHz." In consequence, WP5D did not provide IMT system characteristics and deployment parameters in those frequencies and no sharing studies were conducted by JTG 4-5-6-7 in any band above 6 425 MHz between IMT systems and the existing systems or applications operating in frequencies above 6 425 MHz. Therefore, the United States maintains that WRC-15 should not address mobile service allocations or IMT identification in any bands above 6 425 MHz under WRC-15 Agenda item 1.1.

**Proposal:**

ARTICLE 5

**Frequency allocations**

**Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations**  
(See No. 2.1)

NOC USA/AI 1.1/1

**5 570 -7 250 MHz**

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
...		
5 925 -6 700	FIXED 5.457 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.457A 5.457B MOBILE 5.457C 5.149 5.440 5.458	
6 700-7 075	FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-Earth) 5.441 MOBILE 5.458 5.458A 5.458B 5.458C	
...		

...

**248-3 000 GHz**

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
...		
275-3 000	(Not allocated) 5.565	
...		

**Reasons:** This proposal for NOC applies for 6 425 MHz and above. WP5D did not include any frequencies above 6 425 MHz as suitable for IMT, and WP5D did not provide to JTG 4-5-6-7 IMT system characteristics and deployment parameters in those frequencies. In consequence, no sharing studies were conducted in JTG4-5-6-7 for any band above 6 425 MHz. Therefore, WRC-15 should not address mobile service allocations or IMT identification in any bands above 6 425 MHz under Agenda item 1.1.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE**

**Agenda Item 1.4:** *to consider the possibility of making an allocation of an appropriate amount of spectrum, not necessarily contiguous, to the amateur service on a secondary basis within the band 5 250-5 450 kHz, in accordance with Resolution 649 (WRC-12)*

**Background Information:** This agenda item considers the possibility of an allocation of spectrum for the amateur service on a secondary basis in the 5 250 – 5 450 kHz band. Taking into account the propagation characteristics of the HF band at frequencies near 5 300 kHz and existing incumbent use in this band for disaster relief, emergencies and contingency operations, an allocation to the amateur service in the 5 250 – 5 450 kHz band must protect incumbent services in the band

Incumbent services in the 5 250 – 5 450 kHz range include the fixed, mobile (except aeronautical mobile), and radiolocation<sup>2</sup> services. Experience has shown that amateur service operation is incompatible with HF radiolocation, therefore the 5 250 – 5 275 kHz range is not suitable to satisfy this agenda item. Existing fixed and mobile use in this band is in direct support of law enforcement, disaster relief, emergencies, and contingency operations. Making use of this band by the amateur service is, therefore, incompatible. Some administrations permit amateur service licensees privileges within the 5 275 – 5 450 kHz range under No. 4.4, in some cases permitting operation on discrete channels, and in other cases permitting access to a frequency band.

Since amateur use of this band would be incompatible with existing services and incumbent use for disaster relief, emergencies and contingency operations in the band, the United States propose no change for the band 5 240-5 450 kHz.

**Proposals:**

**ARTICLE 5**  
**Frequency allocations**

**Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations**  
(See No. 2.1)

**NOC**      USA/AI 1.4/1

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<sup>2</sup> The allocation to the radiolocation service is in the band 5 250-5 275 kHz and comes into force on 1 January 2013.

**5 250-5 450 kHz**

<b>Allocation to services</b>		
<b>Region 1</b>	<b>Region 2</b>	<b>Region 3</b>
<b>5 250-5 275</b> FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation 5.132A <b>5.133A</b>	<b>5 250-5 275</b> FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION 5.132A	<b>5 250-5 275</b> FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation 5.132A
<b>5 275-5 450</b> FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile		

**Reasons:** Experience has shown that sharing is not possible between the amateur service and the fixed and mobile service which are heavily engaged in law enforcement, disaster relief, emergencies and contingency operations and the radiolocation service in the HF band.

**SUP**      USA/AI 1.4/2

**RESOLUTION 649 (WRC-12)**

**Possible allocation to the amateur service on a secondary basis at around 5 300 kHz**

**Reasons:** Consequential to the incompatibility of an allocation to the amateur service.